NOTES CONCERN THE CLAIMS OF ITALY AND JUGO-SLAVIA IN THE ADRIATIC

States there was a complete about face on two of the most important features.

These are the questions of the proposed creation of a buffer state to interpose a safety zone under the administration of the same tration of the League of Nations strategically surrounding Flume, which is discarded, and the creation of the socalled Italian corridor along the coast in the agreement of December, 9, the Regotlators, America joining, united in uncing as inutile and well nigh

ridiculous. Furthermore, this secret action of the Premiers-not divulged to the United States until after Premier Nitti of Italy ernment—in foolishing the proposed neutral buffer state moved the so-called Vilson line enstward so that Italy swailowed up all of Istria with a vast ma Fority of its population purely Jugo-Slav, placed the Jugo-Slav railway con section practically under the guns of Italy and, in the opinion of the Ameri can Government expressed in the latter Two American communications, provided the opening wedge for the ultimate as of complete control of the Joreism affairs of Fiume from Rome. The modifications made at the Janueluded a new dispensation for Albania,

ary meeting of the Premiers also in suggesting a tripartite control and administration of that presently independ nation by Italians, Jugo-Slavs and Greeks in specially defined areas. This Tilso the United States holds to be varive of the principle of self-deter that thus to subject the various sections of Albania to different forms of government would promose rather than timinish the already recognized disposition of the Albanian people for internal

EARLY LEGISLATION ON DISABILITY URGED

House Judiciary Committee Begins Hearing on Regency for President.

Special to THE ECN AND NEW YORK HERALD WASHINGTON, Feb. 26,-Immediate action on legislation to provide for emergencles caused by the disability of President was asked by Representatives Madden (Ill.), Rogers (Mass.) and Mc Arthur (Ore.) in a hearing to-day be fore the House Judiciary Committee. All contended that a Constitutional amendment is not necessary but that legislation could be made sufficient to provide manner of determining a Presidential disability and the assumption of the powers of the Chief Executive by the Vice-President.

Representative Fess (Ohio), chair-man of the Republican Congressional believes a Constitutional amendment affords the only means of determining disability, and he heard by the committee next Monday Several members of the committee indi-cated their belief that some action of this kind should be taken, and it probable that a disability bill will be ubmitted to the House at this session Mr. Fess and Mr. Rogers propose having the Suprame Court determine the dis roduced, while Mr. McArthur and Mr. Madden believes this should be done by

"If Congress has the right to define the words 'mioxicating liquor' and 'in-terstate commerce' as they appear in the Constitution I fall to see why we could not define the word 'inability' as referring to the President being unable "If we can take such action by legislation the recent revela tions of the dispute between the Presi dent and his then Secretary of State the latter for several weeks makes it

"The entire executive branch" of the Government should not be allowed to President becomes ill," Mr. Madden tol the committee, "After, the dictum of President Wilson that no Cabinet meetings can be called without his direction I think that it is fitting that Congress ould authorize the Secretary of State to do so in order to determine the disa billty of a President. No other body I better qualified to determine this, be of the familiarity of the member with the President. I believe the plan ould be worked out so such steps could be free from politics, which should be the case at all times."

Representative Morgan (Okla.) sugpested that the disability should be de ermined by a board of physicians."

URGES "DRY" LAW FOR PHILIPPINES

Governor-General Also for Suffrage and "Clean Boxing."

By the Associated Press.

MANILA, P. L. Feb. 26. - Gov.-Gen. Flarrison, in a special message to the extra session of the Legislature here o-day, urged the passage of an act making effective prohibition in the frage and a bill permitting "clean box-ing" exhibitions in the territory, V. Morena, Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Communi-

cotions of the Philippines Government was suspended from office to-day by Boy.-Gen. Harrison pending an investi-gration into the conduct of his office Charges of alleged irregularities in con mection with the administration of the Bureau of Public Works were the basis

GRAND JURY IN FAVOR OF PUBLIC HANGINGS Report Made After Members Witness Execution.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26 .- Public hangings dituted by Sheriff Peters of Cook bounty as a deterrent "to future mur

dera," were recommended in the final report of the February Grand Jury, which was made to-day. This recommendation was made in

supplemental report of a majority of the trand Jurora who witnessed the execu-ion last week of Jack O'Brien, murderer of Patrolman Richard Burke. The hanging was to have been witnessed by the prisoners in the county jail, as was a hanging a short time before, but pres-sure was brought to bear and the sheriff

Legions Get Albany Call. Wade Hoyes, commander of the American Legion, Department of New York, has issued a call to legionnaires to attend a meeting in the Senate cham-ber in the Capitol in Albany Tuesday. At this meeting the question of State and Federal compensation for service men will be discussed and such matters as loans for farms and buildings and land grants will be considered. A refer-endum on these questions will be taken later to find out what the members of

Text of Notes on the Adriatic Question

Continued from First Page.

have nothing to do. The memorandum from the United States Government criticises the proposed settlement on four grounds.

First-That it cedes to Italy the narrow strip of territory funning along the coast as far as the corpus separatum of Fiume.

Secondly-That this strip of territory coupled with the constitution of Fiume as a free lity, under the guarantee of the League of Nations, clearly paves the way for its annexation to Italy.

Thirdly-That the modification of the Jugo-Slav-Italian frontier operates to the detriment of Jugo-Slavia in its control of the northern railway from Flume; and

Fourthly-That it provides for the partition of Albania. The memorandum of the Government of the United States would appear to have entirely ignored the great advantage conferred on Jugo-Slavia at the same time.

Origin of the Premiers' Plan.

The origin of the proposal of January 20 lies in the fact that when the Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France came to deal directly both with the representatives of Italy and Jugo-Slavia in Paris they found that nobody desired the consummation of the free State of Flume, which had always been an essential part of the American proposals for settlement. They discovered that Jugo-Slavia would prefer a settlement which did away with the free State, including, as it does, a population of 200,000 Slavs, and included as much as possible of its territory and population within its own borders.

Accordingly the Governments of France and Great Britain, continuing the negotiations from the point at which they had been left on December 7, made the proposal, under discussion, including the rectification of the Wilson line and the cession to Italy of a strip of territory running along the shore so as to connect it with the free city of Fiume, the net upshot of which was that Jugo-Slavia was to gain as compared with the American proposal an additional 150,000 Jugo-Slavs, while agreeing to the inclusion within the Italian frontier of further 50,000 Jugo-Slavs in addition to the 400,000 which President Wilson had already agreed to allot to that country.

As regards the suggestion that

the proposal of January 20 clearly paved the way for the annexation of the town of Fiume to Italy, the French and British Governments cannot possibly accept the implication that the guarantee of the League of Nations is worthless and that the Italian Government has no intention of abiding by a treaty which it enters into. As regards the railway, the proposal of January 20 gives to the Jugo-Slav State the control of the whole line from the point where it leaves the port of Flume, which is under the control of the League of Nations. This railway is a commercial and not a strategic railway. Under President Wilson's proposals it is commanded by Italian guns. According to either for Italy to cut it in the event of war. They do not, therefore, see that there is substance in this criticism, a proposal whose real effect is to transfer the whole railway to Jugo-Slavia instead of leaving it in the hands of the free city of Flume, which no one desires.

Albania's Aspirations.

There remains the question of They are glad to receive the criticism of the American government on this part of their proposal. They would point out, however, that their telegram of January 20 states that "the details of the administration of this country by Jugo-Slavia, Italy and Greece have yet to be elaborated. and in working to this end sight will not be lost of the feelings and future interest of the Albanian people, and every endeavor will be made to carry out the arrangements in full con-

sultation with them." Further, they would point out that so far from this proposal being made in the interests of Italy, it was made in the interests of Jugo-Slavia. The Jugo-Slavs pointed out that, though under the proposal of January 20 the northerr part of their territory was guaraniced adequate access to the sea through the port of Fiume, the southern part of Jugo-Slavia had no such access and that the natural outlet, was to build a line down the Drin River to the mouth of the Boy-ana River: The French and British Governments thought that there was force in this contention, and their proposal in regard to Albania was designed to enable Jugo-Slavia, inasmuch as Albania was unable to undertake the work for itself, to develop under international guarantee

a railway. The Albanians have never been able to establish a settled gov-ernment for themselves, and as the northern part of the population is overwhelmingly Christian and the southern part similarly Mohamme dan, they thought it best to intrust the responsibility for government and development of these two parts to Jugo-Slavia and Italy, respectively They have, however, agreed that the whole of Albania should be brought under the mandatory sys-tem, and they believe that this will make it possible eventually to satisfy the aspiration of the Albanian-people for un " and self-government. The Governments of Great Britain and France therefore must repeat that they find difficulty in under-standing the present attitude of the United States Government toward the proposals, and they hope that in view of these explanations that Government will see its way to recon-sider its attitude. In their view these

no option but to attempt to settle this

proposals are the natural outcom

he policy of the joint memorandum

of December 9. Once, with the consent of both parties concerned, the idea of

the free state of Fiume was aban-doned, in view of the absence of the

American representatives, they had

Await America's Decision. It is not, however, the desire of the two Governments to force a settle-ment which is unacceptable to the President of the United States, and they will therefore not aftempt to insist upon its acceptance until they have heard the view of the United States Government on this despatch. They have confined themselves, there-They have confined themselves, there-fore, to asking the Jugo-Slav Government to give a definite answer to their memorandum of January 20, since they must know what the attitude of that Government is.

They feel bound, however, to ask the United States Government to consider the effect of their action. The proposal of December 9 has fallen to ground because nobody new wants to set up the artificial free state of Flume. The proposal of January 20 is objected to by the United States, which had no representative at the deliberations and which cannot therefore he in close touch with the which nave taken place since its plenipotentiaries returned to America. They cannot help feeling that a large part of the misunderstanding is at-tributable to the difficulty of reaching a common understanding. In such circumstances how does the United States Government, which, to the regret of the Allies, still has no plenipotentiaries at the conference, propose that this dispute, which prevents the reconstruction and threatens th peace of southeastern Europe, and whose settlement is urgently required, should be ever closed?

Further, the British and French Governments must point out that the failure to secure an agreed settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia must leave them no choice but to acknowledge the validity of the Treaty of London. They would recall to the Inited States Government that the Treaty of London was entered into in the spring of 1915, at a most critical and dangerous moment of the war. In thus entering the war on the side of human freedom Italy made a con dition that the Allies should secure for her as against Austria-Hungary strategic frontiers which would guar-antee her in future against retention by the Central Powers of the strategic command of the northern plains of Italy. Had the Austro-Hungarian Empire re-mained in existence as the ally of Germany the provisions of the Treaty of London would have been sound. Relying upon the word of her Ailles Italy endured the war to the end. She suffered a loss in silled of over 500,000 men and in wounced of three times that number, while her people are burdened by crushing debt.

Not a Scrap of Paper.

It was clearly impossible for her Allies to deciare at the end of the war that their signature to the treaty meant nothing but a scrap of paper and that they did not intend to apply their bond. They agreed with President Wilson that the circumstances inder which the Treaty of London were concluded had been transformed by the war itself. The Austro-Hun-garian Empire had disappeared and the menace to Italy against which the terms of treaty were intended to provide had largely diminished. They therefore entirely associated themselves with the efforts of President Wilson to negotiate a settlement between Italy and Jugo-Slavia which would be consonant with the condi-tions and which was acceptable to

But throughout these proposals they never concealed from him the fact that they regarded themselves as bound by the Treaty of London, in the event of a voluntary agree ment not being arrived at. The fact, therefore, that when they made their proposals of January 20 they informed both the Italian and the Jugo-Slav Governments that in the event of their not being accepted they would have no option but to allow the Treaty of London to come into force can have come as no surprise, and which was indeed the obvious method of bringing this long ontroversy to a close,

They would point out that this declaration is not, as the American Government would appear to think, ultimatum to Jugo-Slavia on be half of Italy. Under the Treaty of London Italy has to abandon Fiume altogether, and hand it over to Jugo-Slavia. This part of the treaty is as unacceptable to Italians as is the transfer of Dalmatia and the islands to Jugo-Slavia. The declaration, therefore, in a and to the enforcement of the treaty was an attempt to promote a prompt settle ment of this dangerous controversy by pointing out to both sides that if they could not agree upon a settle-ment, which after long negotiations seemed to be a fair compromise be-tween their conflicting views, the only alternative was an arrangement

which was less palatable to both, Finally, the Governments of France and Great Britain feel bound to reply to the general observations contained in the latter part of the United States's memorandum. They know well the sincerity of President Wilson's desire for the establishment of an order providing real guarantees events of the last five years. They are reluctant to believe that the President can consider that the modifications which they have made in the memorandum of December 9 can constitute in themselves a justification for a withdrawal from all further cooperation with them in the to adjust peaceably world's affairs. They feel confident that the explanations contained in this reply will remove any minunderstandings as to the nature of the Adriatic proposals.

Hope America Won't Withdraw. At the same time they are deeply concerned that the United States should even contemplate the action to which they refer. One of the principal difficulties encountered by the heads of Governments during the negotiations of peace was that of reconciling treaty obligations with national aspirations which had changed or come into being since the date on which the treaties were

signed. It was obviously impossible to ignore these latter aspirations, many of them born during the war and tormulated with unexampled clarity and elevation by the President of the United States himself. It was equally clearly impossible nore treaties. In fact, the war began in order to enforce upon Germany respect for the solemn treaty she had made nearly eighty years before in regard to the neutrality of Beigium. It is the task of the statesnen of the world to endeavor to adjust national aspirations and ideals, many of schich are only transitory and ophemeral with one another and with international treaties.

The difficulty of the task, the patience required in order to effect successfully, the uselessness of endeavoring to efforce precon-ceived ideas on refractory material has been recognized by no one more clearly than he, and in his address at the opening session of the Peace Conference he pointed out how impossible it was to expect imperfect human beings and imperfect nations to agree at once upon ideal solutions. He made it clear that in his judgment the only course before the Peace Conference was to do the best it could in the circumstances and to create machinery whereby improvements and rectifications could be effected by reason thority of the League of Nations

Accordingly not only was the League of Nations established, but Article IX. was specially inserted in the covenant, providing that the as-sembly may from time to time advise reconsideration by members of the league of treaties which become inapplicable and the consideration of international conditions whose continuance might endanger sential part of the treaties of peace has been the constitution of ma-chinery for modifying and correcting those treaties themselves where experience shows it to be necessary.

Alarmed at Withdrawal Threat

The Governments of France and Great Britain, therefore, view with consternation the threat of the United States Government to withdraw from the Committee of Nations because it does not agree with the precise terms of the Adriatio setflement.

The difficulty of reconciling ethnographic with other considerations is certaintly not greater in the Adriatic case and does not produce more anomalous results than in the case of other parts of the general treaties of peace, difficulties which were recorilsed by President Wilson and colleagues where they agreed to the best settlement practicable at the eaceful readjustment had come into being; also ethnologic reasons cannot be the only ones to be taken into account is clearly shown by the inclusion of three million Germans in Czecho-Slovakia and the proposals so actively supported by the United States delegation for the inclusion within Poland of great Ruthenian majorities, exceeding three million

five hundred thousand in number, nder Polish rule. Though the British representatives saw serious objections to this arrangement the British Government have not thought themselves justified in reconsidering on that account their membership in the League of Nations. The Governments of France and Great Britain therefore earnesty trust that, whatever the final view of the United States Government as the Adriatic settlement may be, they will not wreck the whole manery for dealing with international disputes by withdrawing from the treaties of 1919 because their view is not adopted in this particular case. That would be to destroy the hopes now entertained by countless millions of people all over the world that the most enduring and most beneficent part of the treaty of peace was the constitution of machinery whereby the defects of treaties could be remedied and that chauging conditions and requirements of mankind could be adjusted by procession of reason and fustice instead of by the balancing of armaments and resort to war. The Governments of France and Great Britain cannot believe that it is the purpose of the American pecple to take a step so far reaching and terrible in its effects on a ground which has the appearance of being so inadequate.

MILLERAND. D. LLOYD GEORGE.

President Wilson's Note of Feb. 24

dent's note of February 24, sent in reply to the joint memorandum of February 17 of the Prime Ministers of France and

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1920. The joint memorandum of Febru-ary 17 of the Prime Ministers or France and Great Britain has resideration of the President. He has no desire whatever to criticise the attitude, of the governments of France and Great Britain concerning the Adriatic settlement, but feels that in the present circumstance has no choice but to maintain the punition he has all along taken as regards that settlement. He believes it to be the central principle fought for in the war that no government or group of governments has the right to dispose of the territory or to determine the political allegiance

of any free people. The five great Powers, though the Government of the United States constitutes one of them, have in his conviction no more right than had the Austrian Government to dispose of the free Jugo-Slavic peoples without the free consent and cooperation of those peoples. The President's position is that the Powers associated against Germany gave final and irrefutable, proof of their smeerity in the war by writing into the treaty of Versailles Article X., of the Covenant of the League of Nations, which constitutes an assurance that all the great Powers have done what they have compelled Germany to do-have foregone all territorial aggression and all interference with the free self-determination of the

peoples of the world. With this principle lived up to per-manent peace is secured and the su-

preme objectof the recent conflict determination have been substituted for aggression and political dictation. Without it there is no security for any nation that conscientiously ad-here to a non-militaristic policy. The object of the war, as the Government of the United States understands it, was to free Europe from that cloud of anxiety which had hung over it for generations because of the constant threat of the use of the military force by one of the most powerful governments of the Con-nent, and the President feels it important to say again that in the opinion of the American Governent the terms of the peace settle ment must continue to be formulated upon the basis of the principles for which America entered the war. It is

undertaking to make plain what he feels to be the necessary conclusions from their statements. Joint Consent Necessary. The P esident notes that the obthe project of the free state of Figure

would seem to follow, therefore, secause they have raised objection

mutually agreeable to Italy and frontier in the Flume region, provided that such an agreement is not made on the basis of compensations elsewhere at the expense of national accept such proposed joint agreement of Italy and Jugo-Slavia is based on the fact that only their own nationals are involved. In consequence, the results of direct negotiations of the two interested Powers would fall within the scope of the principle of self-determination. Failing in this, both parties should be willing to acof Great Britain, France and the

The British and French Govern ments appear to find in the President's suggestion that the latest proposals would pave the way for the annexation of the city of Flume an mplication that the guarantee of the League of Nations is worthless and that the Italian Government does not intend to abide by a treaty into which it has entered. The President can-not but regard this implication as without basis and as contrary to his thought. In his view the proposal to connect Flume with Italy by a narrow strip of coast territory is quite

As he has already said, it involves extraordinary complexities in cus-toms control, coast guard services and other related matters, and he is unable to detach himself from the previous views of the British and French Governments, as expressed jointly with the American Government in the memorandum of De cember 9, that "the plan appears to run counter to every consideration of geography, economics and territorial convenience." He further believes that to have Italian territory join ne would be to invite strife out of

Therefore in undertaking to shape Allied and Associated Powers

The President notes with satisfac-Britain and France will noblose sight of the Albanian peoples. The Ameri Jugo-Slavia as it is opposed to in-juring the Jugo-Slav people for the by the Jugo-Slav Government, which has no such representation. There-fore to alter or withdraw the manwell nigh impossible.

Regarding the Treaty of London, basis for making peace. In additi

London Treaty Overridden.

agreements have already been reached which depart from the Treaty of London line and which were made with the understanding that negotiations were proceeding on quite a new basis. It has been no secret that the parties to the treaty did not themselves now desire it and that they have thus far refrained from putting its provisions into effect. In mutually disregarding their secret treaty have recognized the change in circumstances that has taken place in the interval between the signing of the secret treaty and its proposed execution at the present time.

For nearly eight months discussion the Adriatic problem has proceeded on the assumption that a bet-



in a spirit of cooperation, therefore, and of desire for mutual understanding the President reviews the various considerations which the French and British Prince Ministers have emphasized in their memorandum of February 17." He is confident that they will not mistake his motives in leys; in others the territory fell short of the Treaty of London line, as in the case of the islands of Lussin, Unic, Lissa and Paiagosa—to men-

tion only a few of the many pro-

posals upon which tentative agree-ments have long been reached and which would be upset by an applica-

tion of the treaty at this late day.

The coupling of the Treaty of Lon-

don as an obligatory altegnative to the Adriatic settlement proposed on

January 14 came as a surprise to the American Government because this

Government had already by the agree-

distinct understanding with the British and French Governments regard-

ing the basis of a settlement of the

question. By their action of Januar

14 the Government of the United States was confronted with a defin-

itive solution, to which was added on

January 26 a threat to fall back upon

the terms of the Treaty of London. This course was followed without

any sttempt to seek the views of this

portunity of discussion as was easily

arranged in many other matters dealt

Where Race Views Give Way.

orandum of February 17 refers to the difficulty of reconciling ethno-

graphic with other considerations in

making territorial adjustments and

cites the inclusion of 3,600,600 Ger-mans in Czecho-Slovakia and more

than 3,609,600 Ruthenes in Poland

as examples of necessary modifica-

tions of ethnographic frontiers. . He

feels compelled to observe that this is a line of reasoning which the Ital-

an repgesentatives advanced during

the course of negotiations, but which

the British and French have blaherto found themselves unable to a cept.

There were cases where, for sufficient

geographical and economic reasons

light deflections of the ethnograph

ical frontier were sanctioned by the

conference, and the American Gov-

ernment believes if Italy would con-

Istria and Dalmatia, the Adriatic

question would not exist.

The American Government hearti-

ly subscribes to the sentiments ex-

pressed by the Covernments of

Great Britain and France regarding Italy's participation in the war. It

fully appreciates the vital consequences of her participation and is

profoundly grateful for her heroic sacrifices. These sentiments have

been repeatedly expressed by the

American Government. But such considerations cannot be made the

reason for unjust settlements which

will be provocative of future wars.

A course thus determined would be

short sighted and not in accord

with the terrible sacrifices of the entire world, which can be justified and ennobled only by leading final-ly to settlements in keeping with

the principles for which the war

The President asks that the Prime

Ministers of France, Great Britain and Italy will read his determina-

tion in the Adriatic matter in the

light of these principles and set-

ticments and will realize that, stand-

ing upon such a foundation of prin-

tain the position which he arrived

at after morths of earnest consid-

eration. He confidentially counts upoff their cooperation in this effort on his part to maintain for the al-

lied and associated Powers that di-

rection of affairs which was ini-

tiated by the victory over Germany

and the Peace Confessence at Paris. Pol.k, Acting.

REPARATIONS BOARD

Would Upset Treaty Terms.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- In the House of

was asked whether the Government

would recommend to the Allies that the

Reparations Commission shall be con-stituted as a commission of the League

of Nations and that representatives of

the German and Austrian governments

shall be admitted as members so that the respective claims of justice and eco-

omic reconstruction may be reconciled

The Premier replied that the proposal

involved a complete reversal of the treaty terms, which he would not invite

The Premier, referring to the impor-

15.000 IN PANAMA STRIKE.

Crisis Is Expected To-day With

Governor's Ultimatum.

PANAMA, Feb. 25 .- Ranks of the strik-

Your Business Lives by the

Friends It Makes and Keeps

If a man stops-making new friends and fails

to keep old ones, soon he will become a

A business lives by the friends it makes and

keeps. If it stops advertising it will become

a hermit business. It is our business to design the kind of advertising that will

make hosts of new friends for your business
—AND KEEP THEM.

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encouraging trade intercourse

and Central Europe rescued from bank-

OPPOSES FOES IN

He confidentially

be must of necessity main-

was fought.

The President notes that the mem-

with in the same period.

Government or to provide such op

ment of December 9 entered into a

jections of the Italians and Jugo-Slavs were made the basis for discarding that the joint consent of these two Powers should have been required for the substitute project. The consent of Italy has been obtained. He does not find, however, that the Jugo-Slavs also have expressed a willingness to accept the substitute plan. Are they to be required now to accept a pro-posal which is more unsatisfactory to the solution proposed by the British French and American Governments in the memorandum of Decem-

The President would of course make no objection to a settlement lugo-Slavia regarding their common of a third Power. His willingness to

which annexation might issue,

the solution so as to prevent this he is acting on the principle that each port of the final settlement should be based upon the essential justice of that particular case. This was one of the principles adopted by the basis for treaty making. To it has been added the provisions of the League of Nations, but it has never been the policy of either this Gov-ernment or its associates to invoke the League of Nations as a guarantee that a bad settlement shall not become worse. The sum of such actions would of necessity destroy faith in the league and eventually the league

of the future interests and well-being can Government quite understands that the three-fold division of Albania in the British-French agreement might be most acceptable to the Jugo-Slav Government, but it is just as vigorously opposed to injuring the Albanian people for the benefit of benefit of Italy. It believes that the differences between the Christian and Mohammedan populations will be in-creased by putting the two sections under the control of nations of unlike language, government and economic strength. Moreover, one part would be administered by the Italian Government, which is represented on the council of the league, the other part at some future time would be

the French and British Prime Ministers will appreciate that the American Government must heeltate to speak with assurance since it is a matter in which the French and British Governments can alone judge their obligations and determine their policies. But the President feels that it is not improper to recall a few of the arguments which have already been advanced against the treaty. namely, the dissolution of Austria-Hungary the secret character of the treaty and its opposition to the priniples unanimously accepted as the he desires to submit certain further

In the northern Italian frontiers

ter basis for an understanding gould be found than those provided by the Treaty of London. The greater part of the resulting proposals have already received Italy's asset. These proposals in some cases as cted territory beyond the Treaty of London line, as in the Tarvis and Sixton valleys; in others the territory fell short ON ADRIATIC DISPUTE

future to dispose of the various que

future to dispose of the various quentions pending in Europe and to communicate the results to the Government of the United States," adding that Promiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George must realize these were features in the proposed Fiums settlement which could not be acceptable to this Government.

Messrs. Lloyd George and Clementers which could not be acceptable to this Government.

ceau, replying under date of January 23 disclaimed any intention of making

definite settlement without the views of the United States but had taken it un

at the point at which it was left when Under Secretary Polk returned to Wash

ington. They replied they felt "practi-cally every important point of the John memorandum of December 9 remained untouched," and added that "only two

these are to the advantage of June

The British and French Premara

Pree State of Flume would reunite 200

one Jugo-Slavs with their fatherland, and that the Albanian settlement was such as to afford satisfaction to the necessary

being accepted they will be driven of

London, which in satisfactory to no

Both Premiers disclaimed any intent

o "show the slightest discourtesy to the

United States," or that they "wished to

conceal their action in any way." As

President Wilson was not at the con-

ference, they said, they thought the best

plan was to proceed with the negotiations

WON'T BE APPLIED

tent to Be Freed From

Fulfilment.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW

YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SCH

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- Justifying predic-

ions that there was no possibility

this meeting of the Supreme Council

the Pence Conference, neither of the

to-day's sessions of the council. Licy

to France by the railway strike as

Signor Nitti was not concerned in the

the French and the British. The reply

Mr. Wilson was completed and de-

ment, however, the British took th

now be published. Lord Curzon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, aft

to-day, handed it to John W. Day

the completion of the Premier's and

American Ambassador, and confer

for the simultaneous publication

ments as it was deemed wise to publ

America and England of "such do-

Lore Curzon seemed disturbed when

ready for publication in America is

and not been time to agree on what would be done.

Quite apart from the tone of the

very reason to believe that both Ent-

land and France are glad that the Pac

of London will not have to be applied twas further indicated here to-nigh

that there were good prospects of

Dr. Anton Trumbitch, Jugo-Slav

voy, returned to London to-day, but fused to discuss the situation. His

turn is interpreted as indicating the is ready to answer the Allies' note

January 20, which was in the form of

ultimatum, confident that his answer w

not be in value, or, in other words, the

A further complication preventing

quick Adriatic settlement is the French railway strike, which threatens to dela

he return of Premier Millerand to L

don and conrequently delay the prepar

guments in favor of a compromis-

time to leave here next Saturday a

people. Indeed, it is now believed the

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A VERY IMPORTANT

COLLECTION OF

THE ESTATE OF THE WIDELY KNOWN EXPERT, THE LATE

Premier Nittl will not be able to leave

tunl settlement

backing, is a gtrong one,

tion of the Anglo-French ec

here next Saturday for Italy.

with him for an hour. They arrang

position that the correspondence should

Wnether or not there is a final settle-

ratched to Washington to-night.

the Adriatic dispute being settled

AND NEW YORK HERALD.

and communicate the results to the

United States.

Entente Premiers Explained Why They Acted Without Consulting Wilson.

REPORT OF CONFEREES features undergo alterations and both

Ministers Said if Compromise Stavia." Failed They Must Support Treaty of London.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Following is requirements to all parties concerned."
They characterized it as a fair settlespondence which led up to the three tion," and "that in the event of its not otes which are printed in full:

The joint memorandum of December, subscribed to by France, Great Britain and the United States and which it was supposed in Washington settled the Adriatic question, provided in substance the following: Istria was to have a frontier which,

while "widely overstepping" the recog-nized ethnical line between Italy and Jugo-Slavia, would have given to Italy more than 200,000 Jugo-Slava and further extended engineral to give Italy territory in the region of Albona, also including Jugo-Slave. A buffer State between the Istrian territory and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom containing some 200,000 Jugo-Slave, as against 40,000 Italians, was to be placed under the League of Nations.

The so-called Assling region was to permanently demilitarized. There was to be a free State of Flume under control and for future determination by Both Britain and France Conthe league with full autonomy for the city of Fiume. The city of Zara was to have complete sovereignty under the league and complete control of its own affairs. The islands of the Pelagosa group, Lissa and the small islands west it, Lussin and Unie, were to pass to Italy in demilitarized status with local autonomy for the Slavs in Lissa.

Italian Mandate for Albania. Italy was to have a mandate over the

ndependent State of Albania under the league. Albanian frontiers north and east were to be those fixed by the London conference of 1913, but the south was left for negotiation. Greece was to have certain territory, the lines for some of which were to be left for negotiation. George was in the House of Common participating in the debate on the Tur-ish peace terms; M. Millerand was called The city of Valona and such hinterland strictly necessary to defence and ec nic development were granted to Italy answer to President Wilson, especially since the Wilson note was addressed to

n full sovereignty. These provisions were described in the memorandum as affording to Italy "ful; satisfaction of her historic national aspirations for uniting the Italian race" and as giving her "absolute strategic control of the Adriatic." The conferes declared they had carried "their concern for Italian security to the point of neutralizing the Dalmatian Islands and waters from the northern border of the Ragusa region to Flume. Italy, however, had asked for control of the diplomatic relations of Zara, disociation of the city of Flume from the free state of Flume, connection of the city of Flume to Istria by a corridor and annexation to Italy of the island of Lagosta. This plan the conferees characterized as "counter to every consideration of geography, economic and territorial convenience." Explaining their reasons for arriving at the previous decision they wrote:

Economic consideration being equally excluded there remains nothing but a desire for further ter-ritory. The territories coveted are admittedly inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. They contain practically no

President Defends Race Unity. On that point the memorandum in-

munication from President Vilson to Premier Tittoni under date of Lloyd George Says This November 13 which, explaining the American view, declared The broad principle remains that It is neither just nor expedient to annex as the spoils of war territories Commons to-day Premfer Lloyd George

inhabited by an alien race anxious and capable to maintain a separate national State of irridentism exactly analogous in kind to that which jus-tified the demand of Italia irridentia for union with the Italian State. The new agreement between Great

Britain, France and Italy dated Janu-ary 14, 1920, which President Wilson Nitti expected to have in his hands ary 14, 1920, which President Wilson construed as having been arrived at without participation of the United States, after the agreement of Des 9 was supposed to have settled the tion, provided in substance: sed to have settled the ques-Flume as an independent State free

the Allies to accept. He recinted out, in its own diplomacy; Susak to go to however, that under the treaty the Reparations Commission would be able to allow Germany raw materials for the The free State of the previous proposal purpose of enabling her to meet her ob-ligations, and there was a provision for tween Italy and the Serb-Croat-Slovene ermany to appeal against the demands State was to be redrawn to provide for the previously discussed corridor. The "Wilson-Line" in the region of Senosec chia was to be redrawn "to provide for between Hungary and Austria, said the conomic conditions of these States could agreement declared, "will leave in the not be settled in any peace treaty.

Serb-Croat-Slovene State purely Jugo-Serb-Croat-Slovene State purely Jugo-Slav districts."

Zara was to be an independent State under the league, Valona was to be retained by Italy as provided in the treaty of London, and Italy was to take a mandate over Albania, whose northern boundaries were to be readjusted and whose southern boundaries were to be ing negro maintenance of way employees rearranged to give Greece Koritza and of the Panama Canal administration were swelled to 15,000 to-day by symthizers. assigned to Italy and the remainder. The crisis is expected to-morrow, when were to go to the Serb-Croat-Slovene Gov. Harding's ultimatum depriving state. All Adriatic islands were to be strikers of their positions and privileges will become effective. The authorities clal provisions to permit Italians in believe a break in the strike is immipent, but official announcement was President Wilson's note of January 19 President Wilson's note of January 19

Antique made to-night that laborers would be in protest on these arrangements asked imported to carry on canal operations if whether it was "the intention of the the men refuse to return to their posts." British and French Government sin the

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